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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/643,868	08/20/2003	Steve Anspach	20-522	5191

7590 07/12/2007

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EXAMINER	
GEE, JASON KAI YIN	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2134	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/12/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/643,868	ANSPACH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jason K. Gee	2134	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *23 April 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *15-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *15-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *11/8/05 & 7/10/06*. ✓ 03/23/07 JKG
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is response to communication: response to election/restriction filed on 04/23/2007 with acknowledgement of filing date of 08/20/2003.

2. Claims 15-20 are currently pending in this application. Claims 15 and 18 are independent claims.

3. The IDS received 11/08/2005, 7/10/2006, and 03/23/2007 have been accepted.

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election of claims 15-20 in the reply filed on 04/23/2007 is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).

Double Patenting

4. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir.

1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

5. A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

6. Claims 15, 16, 18, and 19 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 18 and 26 of copending Application No. 10/699,834. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other. Claim 18 of the copending application teaches a public IP network, not specifically an Internet, but the Internet is a very well known public IP network and would be obvious to utilize. Claim 26 of the copending teaches all the limitations of claims 15, 16, 18, and 19 of the present application, but does not explicitly recite the word 'deployable.' However, if not inherent, it would be obvious to make a system 'deployable' so it may be used by others.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 15, 16, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Global Broadcast Service (GBS) End-to-End Services: Protocols and Encapsulation* by Michael DiFrancisco et al. (hereinafter DiFrancisco), 2000, and in view of *KIV-7 Family* (hereinafter KIV Family).

As per claim 15, DiFrancisco teaches a method of providing a deployable communication system, comprising: passing network data through an encryption device to provide bulk encrypted data (page 705, 2.1.2, wherein serial encryptors such as kg-194 and kg-84 inherently utilize bulk encryption); encapsulating said bulk encrypted data in IP packets (page 707, 3.0), routing said IP encapsulated, bulk encrypted data over an Internet (page 706, 2.3 and 2.3.1); wherein sid deployable communication system enables routing of secure communications via said Internet (page 706, 2.3 and 2.3.1).

However, at the time of the invention, DiFrancisco does not explicitly teach KIV type encryption devices. .However, DiFrancisco teaches Type 1 serial encryptors, such as KG-194, KG-84, etc. If not inherent, it is very well known in the art that one of the most common type 1 serial encryptors are KIV encryptor units. For further information,

this may be found in KIV Family, such as on page 1, relating the KIV-7 family with the KG-84.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to combine the KIV Family reference with DiFrancisco. As stated earlier, DiFrancisco teaches type 1 serial encryptors, and it is well known in the art, if not inherent, that KIV encryptors are commonly used for type 1 serial encryptors. By utilizing KIV encryption, the KIV standards will be met, and can be adaptable to the security systems already in use with the type 1 serial encryptors.

As per claim 16, the KIV family teaches a KIV-7 encryption device.

Claim 18 is rejected using the same basis of arguments used to reject claim 15 above.

Claim 19 is rejected using the same basis of arguments used to reject claim 19 above.

9. Claims 17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Di Francisco and KIV Family as applied above, and further in view of KIV-21 ViaSat IP Crypto (hereinafter ViaSat).

As per claim 17, the DiFrancisco and KIV Family reference do not explicitly teach KIV-21. However, DiFrancisco teaches that any type 1 serial encryptor may be used. The KIV-21 is well known in the art, as can be seen in the ViaSat reference.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to combine the ViaSat reference with the DiFrancisco reference. One of ordinary skill in the art would have

been motivated to perform such an addition to provide more security. It teaches in ViaSat on page 1 multiple advantages, one of them being that KIV-21 is ideal to create a Type 1 VPN supporting any IP-based client/server application including web browsing.

Claim 20 is rejected using the same basis of arguments used to reject claim 17 above.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason K. Gee whose telephone number is (571) 272-6431. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 7:00 am to 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kambiz Zand can be reached on (571) 272-3811. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jason Gee
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100
03/30/2007

KAMBIZ ZAND
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER